A FEARFUL DISASTER.

Terrible Earthquake and Tidal Wave in South America.

THE SOUTHERN COAST DESTROYED

Twenty Millions of Dollars and Six Rundred Lives Lost.

Iquique, Arica, Cobija, Chanavaya and Other Towns Destroyed,

IMMENSE DESTRUCTION OF SHIPPING.

LIMA, May 20, 1877. Cofortunate Peru! The terrible scenes of the earth quake and tidal wave of 1868 have been repeated with infinitely more damage to properly, although with loss loss of life. Owing to the distracted condition of the country the consequences will also prove to be more considerable. The revolutionary movement becomes secondary in importance to this great assault of the elements, and it appears as if Providence has signalled

out Peru as a special object of wrath.

As was communicated to the Herrico, the upbraval of the sea in Callac on the night of the 9th inst. gave rise to serious fears that the effects might have been fatal along the southern coast, from whence these mysterious manifestations generally proceed, and, untortunately, the conjecture has proved to be correct.
Iquique, Arica, Molie, the guano deposits at Pabellon towns of Antofagusta, Tocopilia, Cobija and Mexillones were laid in ruins at half-past eight o'clock on the lasted in some places for nearly five minutes, and was immediately followed by an invasion of the ocean, by which the debria left of the earthquake was carried out to sea. Twenty millions of hard dollars will not cover the actual loss. At the guano deposits eleven large vessels were totally lost, with many persons on board, and the remainder of the loading fleet so badly damaged by collisions, &c., as to render it neces-sary to bring them to Callao for repairs. Even now some of the vessels which escaped are arriving, leaking, dismasted and foriorn. On shore the loss of life is estimated at from 500 to 600.

THE CAUSE AND COURSE OF THE EARTHQUAKE. The earthquake was probably caused by an eruption of the volcano Haga, situated on the southern frontier feit between latitude 16 deg, and 24 deg, south. That is as far as we know at present, Leaving Callao, where the damage, as reported in my last despatch, was very considerable, Pisco is the first port of im. portance to the south, and here the sea contented itself with the destruction of a few buts along the beach. At Mollendo the railway was carried away for about 300 feet; since repaired. A curious phenomenon was acticed on the 14th in the sudden appearance of a riolent hurricane from the south, preventing vessels coarly all the houses of the little town. At Ilo the railway was also damaged, out not to a nygreat extent. Arica, the unfortunate, again is in mourning. While the townspeople were busily preparing some hasty defences against the threatened attack of the rebei ram Husscar, and throwing up sand bag batteries on the beach, the carthquake roared upon them-positively roared, for the noise was terrific. Shock succeeded shock; every two or three minutes the movement was repeated, and with such violence that it was impossible to stand upright without support. A quarter of in hour passed, the Custom House in great part, the railway station, the submarine cable office, the hotel, the British consulate, steamship agency and many private buildings were levelled to the ground. Owing to the early hour of the evening and the excitement attendant on the proposed attack of the Huascar,

every one was out and stirring, and no lives were lost.

But as the shocks appeared to decrease in intensity and force the sea suddenly receded, and then in a massive wall of water from ten to twelve feet high precipitated itself on the shore like a reging monster-destroying what little remained intact up through the town for the distance of four squares. The people had time to flee to the Morro, an enormous bluff overlook. ing the city, and there remained in fear and anguish

town for the distance of four quarter. The seeps had time to dee to the Morra on controls belief overhood in the control of th

Mattila and Canchones were more or less reined. The less et life is reported as not being great.

ROMELESS PROVIE.**

The sufferings of the people in iquique were great. The absence of water and the destruction of the principal stores contributed to the barichips of the situation. Tests were improvised along the side of the hills near the town, and the neighborhood soon resembled a vast encampment. It is estimated that the damage done in iquique will amount to nearly four millions of soits.

At Molle, near fquique, the deposits of mitrate belonging to Mesera, Gindemeiser, and Ugarte, Zevalles
& Co., will prove a total long. Channayan, the Hille
town as the guano loading deposit, known as Pabellong deposit, known as Pabellong deposit, the long and the state of the place, with 400 houses, has to-day only two
standing. Here, as at leutque, the earthquake was
followed by firs. As fortune would have it there were
no fire ongines in the town, and so the sea kindly took
pity on the unbabitants, come in and extragulated the
conflagration, but as it retired took off all that remained
of the place. A little chapel was seen floating off on
the waves, and afterward was found, broken into
pitces, far to the southward. In one of the guano
cuttings thirty laborers were buried by the falling
arth and suffocated. Among the shipping the havec
was horrible. One captain states that the stern of his
vessel was infed from the water by the upheaval at
an angle of 45 degrees and he, for the instant, imagined
that she was going down bow on.

The subjoined iss, provided by Mesers, Grace Brothers, of Calino, gives the particulars of the effect on the
vessels tooding at Pabellon de Prot:—
American ship Alida, lost.
American ship Alida, lost.
American ship Alida, lost.
English burk Prince Leopold, dismasted.
English burk Prince Leopold, dismasted.
English burk Barberger, shipstly damaged.
English burk Barberger, shipstly damaged.
English burk Barberger, shipstly damaged.
English bark Lady Bellean, jost.
Norwegian ship Niram, damaged.
Lengish bark Relender, but the shipstly damaged.
Regish bark Relender, bally damaged.
Swedish bark Gladam, collided with Kenilworth Castile and J. Bryce.

French ship Courrier de Lima, badly damaged.
Regish bark Kommern, sailed.
English bark Courrier de Lima, badly damaged.
Regish bark Kommern, sailed.
English bark Mortan Castle, damaged.
Regish bark Kommern, sailed.
English bark Rommern, sailed.
English bark Rommern, sailed.
English bark Courrier de Lima, badly damaged.
American ship Prin

Shippeng Lost at GCANILLOS.

The ioliowing is the report of the shipping disasters at Huanillos:—

The North American ship Geneva, Captain McLoon, has been totally lost. She sunk in fifteen fathoms of water. Crew saved. The Geneva was loaded with guano and was ready for sea. She was to have sailed the ioliowing morning, the 10th inst.

The English ship Avonmoor, Captain Corfield—total loss. The captain's wife, three children, nurse and steward were drowned. Captain Corfield was saved though one of his children was killed in his arms. Captain Trick, of the bark Arctic, was on board the Avonmoor at the time, and was unfortunately drowned. The crew were saved on spars and planks.

The English ship Conway Castle, Captain Pike, was driven on shore and filled. She was thrown back from the shore by the receding wave and sunk in deep water. Crew and effects saved.

English ship Conference, Captain Williams, was totally lost. It is said that she was thrown on shore, and soon siter was crushed under a mass of rock that feit. Crew saved in their boats.

The hulk Gabriel Castro, owned by Mr. Garvin, sunk with all on board, but the number is unknown. Unfortunately Mrs. Garvin is among the victims.

Norwegian bark Arctic bet damaged.

English bark Conqueror, badly damaged.

English bark Conqueror, badly damaged.

English bark Kenmed, badly damaged.

English ship William Leivett, badly damaged.

English ship Resolute, slightly damaged.

Norwegian bark Gottoid, slightly damaged.

Norwegian bark Gottoid, slightly damaged.

Norwegian bark Gottoid, slightly damaged.

English ship Governor Tilley, damaged.

American ship Herschel, badly damaged.

English ship Gore of Rothsay, damaged.

English ship King Coirre, slightly damaged.

English ship King Coirre, slightly damaged.

American ship Herschel, badly damaged.

American ship Deremiah Thompson, badly damaged.

American ship Jeremiah Thompson, badly damaged.

German ship Herschel, badly damaged.
American ship Theobaldo, slightly damaged.
American ship Jeremiah Thompson, badly de

tions of hard dollars, and possibly more, as the gov-erament as a large sufferer from the guano ships and nitrate. On the coast the damage done is much greater than that caused by the tidal wave of 1868.

REVOLUTION IN SOUTH AMERICA.

THE REBEL RAM HUASCAR-REVOLT, EARTH QUARES AND TIDAL WAVES PERPLEXING THE PERUVIANS - THE ENGLISH AUTHORITIES AROUSED -THE AMERICAN STEAMER GEORGIA UNDER PROTECTION OF A MAN-OF-WAR.

LIMA, May 20, 1577. The naval division, composed of the iron-clad inde-pendencia, the corvette Union, monitor Atahualipa tionary force of 1,500 men, under command of the Minister of War, arrived safely at Mollendo on the Minister of War, arrived safely at Mollendo on the 18th, after an immegalty of trouble with the monitor, she proving unwieldy and almost unmanageable. The forces were sent up to Arequipa, and the fleet proceeded south in search of the rebel ram Hussoar. This vessel, meantime, had visited several of the southern ports, coaling and sending couriers to the inland towns, but the people were so intent upon their own sad condition of affairs that little or no progress was made by the revolutionists. They sailed from leutque on the 17th, slieging that their destination leuique on the 17th, slieging that their destination was Cobija, where they boped to meet their leader, Don Nicolas de Pierola, who was expected from Chili to take supreme command. Neither Arequipa nor Tacna, both considered as dangerous points, have declared; the prejects report to the government that peace prevails and is likely to continue. It certially does not seem to be a propitions moment to initiate a revoit on the ruins of half a country. In Lima and Callao people are so occupied in devising means to assist the unfortunate victims of the disaster that Pierola and his cause are almost forgotten. Still no one can prophety regarding revolutions in Peru. Earthquakes are equally perpexing. The declaration of the government that it would not be responsible for the acts of the Hussacar was received rather dubiously by the diplomatic corps resident in Lima, and an evasive reply returned to the effect that their respective governments should be made acquainted with the position assumed by Peru.

The English merchants in Lima, alarmed at the boarding of two of the mail stamers by the insurgents from the Husscar, who domanded the official correspondence coming up from Chilt, and which was decidedly refused, petitioned their Minister to send a man-of-war to the south to look after British interests. This the Minister promised to do.

The Shah is still in Caine Bay and Admiral De Horsey has been exchanging civilities with the President of the Republic.

AMERICAN INTERESTS—THE STEAMER GEORGIA.

At the request of the Chitam Minister, and for the alleged outrages committed in Chilinan waters, the American steamer Georgia has been ordered by the government under the guns of the Peruvian frigate Apurimae, where she is likely to remain until semo solution of the question be arrived at, despite the protest of the captain, who says that he has committed no crime against Peru. The authorities base sher action on the comity due from one nation to another. The American Minister has been appealed to and is endeavoring to medil

THE WRECKED SAN FRANCISCO-THE NICARA GUA CANAL-TROUBLE IN VENEZUELA AND

Colombian affairs are quiet, except some guerilla fighting along the Magdalena. General Correcto, who was expected in Panama on the 30th of May, is detained on the above account. The State of Panama is quiet.

Central America is also quiet. The British gunboat Albetross is at Panama, and the Swatura, United States Navy, at Aspinwail. The health of the isthmus is excellent.

THE CONDITION OF THE BAN PRANCISCO The loss of the City of San Francisco was reported here by Captain Searle, of the Colima, on the 30th uit. The Mexican gunboat Mexico was at the River Duice receiving cattle, and promptly proceeded to the relief of the City of San Francisco and conveyed the passengers and crew to Acapulco. The rock on which the steamer struck lies in the direct course of the steamers to and from Acapulco, and must have been passed over many times. A fisherman from the River Dulce, and now at Acapulce, states that he is perfectly acquainted habit of going there to fish, leaving the river at six o'clock A. M. and arriving at the rock about ten o'clock. From the 9th of May and up to the day of the loss of the City of San Francisco the occan had been in a state of excitement rising suddenly four and a half feet higher than was known before and falling off about the same; passing at the particular time when the tide was low.
Two schooners had gone to the wreck from Acapulco.
Only the spars were above water when the Mexico left, and the upper works were breaking up very last and the freight was floating out of the hold.

THE UNITED STATES AND THE CANAL The following is a translation of a letter written by the American Minister to Central America, the Hon. ernment Engineer of Nicaragua, on the canal ques-

George Williamson, to Senor Max Sonnerstern, Government Engineer of Nicaragua, on the canal question. It will explain itself:—

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, GUATEMALA, April 18, 1877.

MAX SONNERSTRIN, Esq., Leon, Nicaragua:—

DEAR FRINKD—I have learned with surprise that the late Minister of Nicaragua in Washington has represented since his return that the Secretary of state was opposed to the interoceanic canal through Nicaragua. Such assertion is ontirely contrary to the truth I know personally that Mr. Fish was ambitious to celebrate with Nicaragua a freuty which would secure the construction of the canal, and that General Grant desired that the contract should be negotiated before the end of his administration.

The drait of the treaty which Mr. Fish submitted to Mr. Cardenas was so excellent is its form and substance and so completely assured the construction of the canal that there could not be the slightest doubt that it would be approved by all the maritime powers. Mr. Cardenas objected to this draft in various ways, and presented another so objectionable and with such "peremptory conditions" that he assumed the responsibility of proposing ulterior conditions, which are impracticable at present. Among these conditions of Mr. Cardenas was one that the United States should guarantee the sovereignty of Nicaragua over all her territory, and that Nicaragua should be permitted to build forts along the line of the canal. The United States would not do that for any action, and none of the maritime powers would permit Nicaragua to control the canal by forts, however small or insignificant these might be.

I am persuaded that Nicaragua has lost a brilliant opportunity, and that the construction of the canal will be indefinitely deferred. Other routes less practicable may now acquire importance.

You may use this sayou may think proper, in order to correct the false impressions which circulate in Nicaragua.

1 regret sincerely the untortunate result of the visit of kr. Cardenas to Washington Yours, &c.

GEORGE

VENEZUELA.

Considerable excitement, and what at one time threatened serious trouble, was occasioned in Carac-cas during the last days of General Guzman Blanco's cas during the last days of General Gozman Bianco's stay in that city. The sessions of Congress were unusually exciting, and several debates were characterized by exhibitions of great asperity of feeling between the adherents of the great political parties. On the 14th inst. a tumult was occasioned by some of the late President's friends in the Chamber of Deputies, and one of the sessions of that body was closed in great disorder. The instigator of the row shouted, "Viva General Gozman!" and afterward paraded the streets, accompanied by armed men, as though to intimidate the adherents of Alcantara. The troops of the State of Bollvia were marched into the town, a proceeding which was deemed outiraly unnecessary, and is considered as an outrage on federal authority. Blance was to have suffed for Europe by the steamer on the 17th, and with his departure it was hoped that public feeling would be colmer and peace and good order more assured. The government of Guzman Blanco resign power very unwithingly, proof of their unpopularity. Blanco acknowledged himself that his government was a dictatorship, and the election of Alcantara was a protest against that form of government and an evidence of the universal wish of the people for constitutional rule.

ECUADOR. From Ecuador the news is bad. Priests are trying to raise a revolution, but it was discovered in time to prevent an outbroak on the 15th of May.

THE LAFAYETTE TRAGEDY.

Dr. Converse, County Physician of Hudson county, made a post-mortem examination yesterday on the body of Frederick Bauers who died on Sunday night at the Jersey City Charity Hospital from the effects of a justol shot wound at the hands of Constable Koeble, a piator shot wound at the hands of Constable Koeble, at was found that death resulted from peritoritis, the builet having entered the right side of the addoment and penetrated the intestines about four inches above the groin, and three maches from the median line. Constable Koeble romains in the wittees room in the First precinct station, and, while deploying the loss of line, expresses his readiness to meet a jury of his poers. OUR COMPLAINT BOOK.

[Norm.-Letters intended for this column must be accompanied by the writer's full name and address to insure attention. Complainants who are unwilling to comply with this rule simply waste time in writing.

Write only on one side of your paper.—En. Henald.]

To the Editor of the Herald:—

The telegraph pole in front of No. 223 East Fiftyseventh street is liable to fall at the first storm. Please
call the attention of the proper authorities to it.
L. J.

THIRTY-FOURTH STREET ROWDIES. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERAED:-The lots unoccupied corner of Thirty-fourth street and First avenue are occupied every Sunday for bex-

CROQUET AT CENTRAL PARK. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

tral Park croquet ground? There is no such ridicu-lous regulation at Prospect Park, Brooklyo, and the amosement is extremely popular there. Why, then, can we net do likewise or have a special piot reserved for ladies? BEES ON BROADWAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-Please call attention to the greatest nuisance in this city at the present time. It is impossible to go through certain parts of Nassau street and Broadway without being stung by the bees which are placed in front of the places which sell a drink called mead. It is no doubt very instructive to boys to see how honey is made, but it is very annoying to the pedestrian. I have been stung and know of several others. T. O.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-Notwithstanding the recent ventilation of the cor-rect form of "Marriage Announcements" in your insatisfactory than ever, as three different forms are unsatisfactory than ever, as three different forms are now used:—(1) The man to the woman; (2) the man and the woman, and (3) the woman to the man. According to the Episcopal Prayer Book the latter form only is correct; there you will find that the minister asks, "Who giveth this woman to be married to this man?" The ceremony proceeds and be prenounced them to be MAN AND WIFE.

To the Editor of the Herald:—
A party calling himself Roe called at my place, inspecied my scales and said that they must be scaled. I had them scaled and paid fitty cents a few days ago, after which a Mr. T. S. Kent called on me. He looked after which a Mr. T. S. Kent called on me. He however at my scales about one minute, for which he charged eighty-five cents, which I also paid. He refused to show any authority. Both Roe and Kent have their office at No. 173 Third avenue. Have they the right to call on business men and collect money whenever they feel like it, or is there a law to the effect?

S. OESTREICHER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

on January 23 one Motormics, purporting to be an inspector of weights and measures, called at my store and, having inspected my weights, &c., collected seventy conte and departed. A few days ago Mr. Kent called on me on a similar errand. In your complaint column of to-day I notice a similar case. Will some one inform us whom we should pay, or must we pay whenever the inspecter piecesos?

ANOTHER SUFFERER.

A SIXTH STREET GROWL.

To the Editor of the Herald:—
I would like to call the attention of the Health Board or the Street Commissioners to a stagnant pool of water in front of No. 204 Sixth street. A hole in the street causes the water from the Bowery Hotel to settle and stagrate in the centre of the street. If the Board of Health fails to do its duty I think that the attention of some ell prospecters might be called to it, for I nave seen in the oil regions of Pennsylvania similar ponds from which much profit has been derived in the way of petroleun. We have during the winter had a child nearly dead with diphtheria from this same cause.

M. D. S.

TRUCKS ON NINETEENTH STREET.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:still encumber Nineteenth street, between Sixth and seventh avenues, be removed? Owing, no doubt, to my complaint that appeared a short time since five trucks were removed. I also desire to call attention to the gang who inlest Nineteenth street, and practise the game of baseball daily to the annoyance and danger of residents as well as pedestrians. And can yen inform me why it is that a "gang" of about twenty are allowed to "hang out" in front of a feed store and make Rome howl with their yells and drunken brawls, and when soher to annoy pedestrians at their pleasure?

SPECTRE.

THE COAL QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HARALD .-We have a law regulating weights and measures. the people are at the mercy of the dishonest coal men, and the honest retail dealers are being driven out of

THE IDENTIFICATION OF PEISONERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-A word as to the identification of prisoners at the Tombs:—A well dressed man whom I never saw bepassing a counterfeit check. In the course of two or three mouths an arrest is made for the same offence, the prisoner is looked up and in a few days I am requested to go to the Tombs to see if I can identify my man. I feave my business and go, boping, if the man who swindled me is brought before me, to be able to identify him; but, instead of the prisoners being brought out as they would appear in a place of business, they are brought out with nothing on but shirts and panis. It would be a hard matter to identify a man under the circumstances I have related were he dressed, and I shall waste no more of my time in visiting the Tombs for a like purpose so long as the present rules are in force. It is imposing on the mechants and screening the thieves and surferers. Furnish them with burned cork or masks and identification will go on just as rapidly.

A VICTIM.

ANSWER.

THE WORKING BOYS. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

lu your issue of yesterday a complaint is published by Master Fred Scholiz on behalf of the working boys of New York, asking you "Why they are not allowed harm can be done." This inquiry shows a great deal of ignorance on the part of the letter writer (even if he is a boy yet; as he ought to know that playing basebail on Sundays is a very great sin, that the public and unrestricted commission of such sins must be shocking to the moral sense of any American community, and that for this reason our wise legislators have passed laws to prevent young boys becoming great sinners by playing basebail on Sundays, and he ought to know, jurthermore, that "the bost poince in the world" will execute these laws sternly and unflinchingly, even it they cannot make more by it than flity cents, or a hat or a pair of shoes. The fact that beer and liquors are sold freely in the very same localities on Sundays, in open violation of the law, has nothing to do with the working boys' case. The runsell r possesses either political influence or money enough to make "the best poince to the world" shut their oyes, and he can to as he pleases. If the working boys could secure either of these they would be allowed to play basebail on Sundays as well as on other days, and the religious people, although shocked by this youthful deprayity, would quietly submit to it, as they are wont to submit to open violations of the laws, as well as to aimost any outrages committed by our public officers, or so-onlied servants of the people—because this is a free country. Yours respectivity. ball on Sundays is a very great sin, that the public and

CRYING FOR THEIR WAGES.

Trouble has again broken out among the employes of the New Jersey Central Railroad. The men rethat the payment of back wages would be suspended for three months. The men are accordingly loud in their complaints and a committee has been appointed to wait on Receiver Lathrop in reference to the mat-ter. It will be recollected that, in accordance with the decree of Chancellor Runyos, the employee of the company were to receive their back pay in instal-ments in addition to their current wages.

OFF THE TRACK.

A treight train bound for Jersey City on the Erie Railway ran off the track yesterday morning, on the west of the Hackensack bridge. Travel was delayed for an hour and a half.

"TO THE FAIREST."

The Judgment of Paris Repeated in Gotham.

GIRLS IN SILK VS. GIRLS IN MUSLIN

Vanus at the Washtub-Juno and Minerva

. in the Boudoir.

THE GOLDEN APPLE TO THE WORK GIRL

It came to the knowledge of a Herald reporter yes-terday that a company of fashionable young gentle-men, lounging in a certain well known club in Fifth avenue, fell into a very interesting discussion in regard to the relative beauty of the young women of New York, and as also the additional intelligence was vouchsafed that a beavy wager had been made between two members of the club, and that a committee of five had decided the question, the reporter went to one of the parties and asked for information in regard to the matter, in order that such an interesting arbitration should not be confined to the club, but he given to the public through these columns. One of the parties to the argument said:—

"The wager was made—tho sum staked was \$500—and

a committee of five was appointed to decide the matter whose report should be final. Mr. ——, a commission merchant, ventured the assertion that, in the patrician neighborhoods of Fifth avenue, Madison square and the aristocratic streets intersecting them, were to be found the highest types of physical female beauty. This was disputed with much force by a friend of his, who claimed that the beautiful shop girls of the city were flowers of grace and possessed splendid forms an winsome faces. The discussion became so animated that a large group gathered in the drawing room, and at length a bet was made by the parties."

THE WADER.
As the first party claimed that among the fashions ble and high-bred ladies of the aristocracy the most per-lect physical beauty was to be found, and the second that this condition—barring intellectual superi-ority—was to be encountered among the middle and lower classes, the bet above named was made and the money putup, with the proviso that the lucky man was to pay out of the sum a champagne dinner at the club, the participants to be named by the loser. A committee of five gottlemen was named, and it was understood they were to be guided in their arduous labors only by physical beauty, perfection of form, high health, and those nameless graces that go to make up the complete charm of wemanhood. The manner of their going to work should be left entirely to themserves, the only stipulation being that a report should be made of their decision within one week after the formation of their committee. SSARCHING POR BEAUTY.

A Herato reporter, before receiving any informa-tion from the committee, had to promise that the names of the gentlemen should not be given to the public. This request was obviously proper, it being public. This request was obviously proper, it being apparent that any man of society in New York who should vote that female perfection existed out of lacrème de la crême could never enter its gilded and sacred pertals again. The search for beauty was commenced to a very rational manner, i. e.—A certain number of the committee—three—took a carriage the day after the wager and made a round of calls on all their lady acquaintences in Madison square, Fith avenue, and on as many of their fair friends in the aristocratic portion of second avenue as was possible between eleven o'clock and their dinner hour. The result was, they enjoyed

A perfect feast of nectar'd sweets

A perfect feast of nectar'd sweets Where no crude surfeit reigned.

A perfect feat of nectar'd sweets
Where no crude surfeit reigned.

PASHIONABLE BLONDES AND BRUNETERS.

There were blondes or the purest type, with great coils of golden hair that sat upon their shapely heads like sheepy crowns; they were dressed in the daintiest of spring and summer home-toilets of sea green and softest azors colors, golden hangles jingled around their white wrists and turquelse ornaments depended from their swam-like throats; they chatted or the Park and the races, or the gentlemen they knew and the dinners they had eaten the last season; of whore they were going this summer and how many conquests they expected to make, and all this with such a merry humor that it was impossible to quarrel with the briterfiles who throw the golden dust of their wings in their eyes. Then the beauty searchers found the brunctes, siately, magnificent, overpowering; chwrapped in their superb dark aplendor, but casting the witcher-les of their arts about the visitors and outrancing them on their mysterious beauty. These lades, when not arrayed in dark, gauzy fabrics with scarlet silken sashes for a cash of color, were dressed in soit casameres of white or cream shades that were in artistic contrast with their black hair and flashing eyes.

It seemed, indeed, after the round of visits on the first day, that the committee could do he less than to

writor's pen has so importectly described; but branch No. 2 of the committee has yet to be heard from, and these two gentiemen had agreed to visit the bank note companies, the manufacturers of hoop skirts, light goods, and other large shops in which girls are employed.

THE WORKING GIRLS.

When they met in secret session the minority committee reported as follows to their follow members:—"We have visited, by permission, the departments of two bank note companies in which women are employed, three hoop skirt factories and four large retail stores, and have examined with critical eyes the accors of beauties there challenging our respect as well as admiration. We think it well, however, to make no detailed comparison or report until a committee of the whole shall visit the hotels, laundries and other piaces suggested, in order that an intelligent estimate can be made of the reliaive styles of beauty."

Among the betel working girls and various public laundries in the city the whole committee on the third day made an interesting tour. Great was their surprise to find that the beauty congregated below stairs in our great hotels was almost beyond computation. All nationalities were represented—firsh, Germans, Swedes, Norwegians, Spanish, Mexican and Americans—of forms tall, short, broad and slight, with complexions "like rose leaves crushed on Ivory," or tawny skinned, with just a tinge of the sanlight of Spain breaking through the dusk bloom of their checks; but nearly all with forms a scaiptor would delight to soize upon as models. It is true their confirms were not as elaborate as those of their Fitth avenue rivals, nor were they robod in sliks and cashmeres: white throats were not enclosed with golden bands enerusted with power in pustanced with rouge; Nature bargelf had with a fastidium hand shaded their sychows, beneath which glowed blue eyes, black eyes, gray eyes, houest, frank, intelligent and loving. Labor, the divine mistress, had, as compessation for their bard daily toi, fashioned their forms in Cleopatr

Their lengther was blitbe and merry, and as they humbly toiled they warbled out sweet snatches of native songs.

The viet to several leading hotels and laundries was a revolution to the committee, and, at the end of the allotted week, the gentlemen were ready to make their report to the club and decide who had won the bet.

The report went on to say that the money should be awarded to the champion of the working girls. The decision was that, "although in grace, accomplishments and deobless in most of the mental qualities that go to complete the charms of the sox the high norm and well-tred laties of wealth and fashion were superior to their humbler sisters who work in obscure places, still it was found that a routine of issnionable anusements, heavy dinners and late hours destroyed, in a great measure, the natural beauty of ladies of the higher classes, and that their manner of dressing themselves in absuri pull-back garments, their tight lacing, the quantities of false har worn, &c. rendered them often ridiculous, runed their health, and gave the paim of mere physical beauty to the young girls, whose cheeks were ballied in the early dows, the color of which was deepened by the virtuous morning air." In conclusion, the report said:—"The forms of the latter are graceful as the waving palm, and not toe cleasy confined by the corset mait, liesth bounds in their tunocen hearts, making laughter bubble from their lips like a ripple of music. Therefore the committee decide that to tue humble girls of New York the paim of beauty should be yielded."

There was a heavy champagne supper at the club last night.

THOSE DRESSES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD;-

I am only a woman, and, of course, I know very little about newspapers and newspaper writing. But I flavor myself I do know something about ladies' dresses, and it makes me laugh to see what ninness some of the sharp males who write for the papers make of themselves when they venture to touch such sucred things as female garments. Your two interestsacred things as female garments. Your two interesting isdy correspondents in last Tauraday's Haralbotold us what all your readers of one sex, at least, were dying to know—namely, what the wives of our ex-President and our Minister wore at the splendid reception given at the American Embassy in Loudon in Grant's honor. We cared more about that unformation than about the Turks and Russians, or even about the works and Russians, or even about the works and Russians, or even about the vigorous crusside against that scandalously unfair institution. Well, Miss Kate Floid described Mrs. Grant's dress as follows:—

"Mrs. Grant's dress was canary colored, with overdress and high bodice of brown damask silk."

The approx and sometimas wickediv disposed Oliva

Sleeves."
The inctaphysical Kate said of our hinister's wife:

"Mrs. Pierrepont looked well robed décolletée in a dress of cherry and black silk, frimmed with embroidery and exquisite white lace."

The Ambussadorial dress is thus briefly described by the dashing Olive:

"Mrs. Pierrepont is clad in an elaborate costume of scarlet and black."

"Mrs Pierrepont is clad in an elaborate costume of scarlet and black."

Now, some Bohemians of the New York press, whose highly respectable good women, like their baked beet, are only served up with extra trimmings on a Sunday, and whose idea of a dress "decolletie" is gathered from Mouday's washib, have been making themseives funny over a supposed discrepancy in these—if I may cold a word—millinerial descriptions. One wiseacre binis that the writers could not have seen the lastes at all, and another squitts at the possibility of their having changes their dresses during the evening. The truth is that the descriptions are not at trainaces, and, indeed, prove their own genuineness. Hiss Field describes Mrs. Grant's colors as "brown and canary colored." Miss Logan puts them down is "ctaret and cream colored." Now, cream color is a shade of canary, and claret color of brown. Miss Field says that the material of Mrs. Grant's overdress was "damask silk," while Miss Logan says it was "stamped velvet." Every booby knows—no, I will not say that, for then these newspaper Bohemians would have been sure to have had the knowledge, but every dury that, for then these newspaper Bohemians would never been sure to have had the knowledge, but every dury that, for then these newspaper Bohemians would never been sure to have had the knowledge, but every dury that, for then these newspaper Bohemians would never been sure to have had the knowledge, but every dury that, for then these newspaper Bohemians would never been sure to have had the knowledge, but every dury that, for then these newspaper Bohemians would never been sure to have had the knowledge, but every dury who knows anything of these materials knows that each presents a surface of alternate sunken gloss and rissed dead coor, and might, nine times out of ten in a ballroom, be confounded one with the other. As to Mrs. Pierrepool's costume, "Gherry and black," says Kate, and "scarlet and black," says Oliva, and I should like to flud one woman out of every bundred in New Y

QUAKER CITY GIRLS.

VISIT OF THE PHILADELPHIA NORMAL SCHOOL GRADUATES-A DAY OF HARMLESS DISSIPA-TION IN THE METROPOLIS.

A little stream of sunlight poured in from the Qual City yesterday morning in the form of a bevy of merry, laughing girls, who were graduates of the Pulladelphia Normal School. They left home at seven o'clock, and a special train on the Bound Brook road brought them into Jersey City at about ten. They were under the charge of their Principal, Professor George W. Fetter; Mr. Gratz, Chairman of the Normal School Board of Control, and quite a number of relatives and friends of the graduates accompanied the excursion, which numbered altogether about 300 per-sons, including twenty-three professors and teachers. Leaving the railway depot in Jersey City they pro-ceeded immediately on board the steamer Communipaw, which had been engaged for their use, and was gay, recorated with bunning to narmonize with its precious freight. Instead of going direct to Fifty-ninth street the steamer stole a little time to turn the Battery and go up the East River as far as the bridge. scrambled over the decks and endeavored to look in all

And what a bright little sail it was! The girls scrambled over the docks and endeavored to look in ail directions at once, in order that no sight worth soeing should be missed. Passengers upon other boats appreciated the royal load on the Communipaw and waved their hats and handkerchiefs lustily—a courtesy that was returned with commendable energy. There were many things in the vicinity of the Battery that aslighted the visitors, and when they obtained a view of the great bridge, upon which some of the workmen were then transporting cables, they become seriously interested. Here the Communipaw turned about, and amid a clamor of shricking saintes from other ferry-boats she retraced her course and passed up the North River once more, to the foot of West Fifty-sinth street.

Archived by the New York School.

The graduates and their friends landed here and were met upon the dock by President Wood, of the Board of Education; ex-Chairman Faller, of the Normal School, and President Hunter, with a delegation of about twenty-five young ladies from the New York Normal College. After an interchange of greetings the visitors were escored to Sixty-eighth street and thence to the college. On arr. ang at the latter place they entered the chapel, the main floor of which was occupied by about one thousand four hundred young ladies of the New York College, and the galleries were reserved for the guests and graduates.

President Wood, in a few well spoken words, welcomed them to New York and the college, to which Mr. Grats responded in a hearty manner. President Hunter then introduced Professor Fetter, who amused the fair audience considerably in an apt ten minutes' address.

Lunca, The Parks And Broadway.

The juniors retired from the chapel after this, feav.

MERRITI'S MILLION.

ALLEGED DEFECTIVE SURETIES ON THE ADMIN-ISTRATOR'S BONDS-THE PACIFIC BANK RE-LEASED FROM ITS RESPONSIBILITY.

Another hearing in the matter of the estate of John A. Morritt, the millioppaire cattle drover, who died in. in the Surrogate Court at White Plains yesterday. In accordance with a citation issued by Surrogate Coffin Merritt, the administrators appeared in person and by counsel to show cause why their bonds should not be increased from \$1,500,000 to \$2,000,000. This application was made on the ground that the per-sonal estate of the deceased, as shown by the inventory, amounts to over a million dellars, and the statute provides that bonds in double the amount must be furnished by the administrators. The application of the claimant also objected to the alleged illegal action of the Pacific Bank directors in becoming scourity for the President

ministrators. The application of the claimant also objected to the silegea illegal action of the Pacific Bank directors in becoming scourity for the President of that corporation, Jacob Campbeil, one of the administrators of the Merritt estate, and also asked that other sureties be appointed in place of those whose justifying as such was predicated upon what they expect to receive out of the estate as consing and heira-at-law. S. H. Thayor, for the administrators, objected to the potition and submitted that it should be summarily dismissed, arguing that the party presenting it and calling himself, the son of John A. Merritt had no standing in court and that no reasonable objection could be made to the bonds of the administration. Counsel added that the decased's habits and mode of living were known of all mea in the vicinity where he resided and that it was absurd for any person to assert that he evel-had a wife or a child. The counsel said that the petitioner should bring witnesses to prove his preposterous claim before being allowed any standing in court.

Ex-Judge Tappan replied, setting forth that the petitioner came there to assert his claim as a son and next of kin to the deceased, and that even the numerous cousins who are asserting their claims as being next of kin to the deceased, and that even the numerous cousins who are asserting their claims as being next of kin can only say so on information and belief. William Merritt sets forth that he is informed and believes that he is the son of the deceased and as such he has a right to ask that the bond of the administrators be increased. In regard to the bond of Jacob Campbell, he said that the directors signed it, while the law does not fillow any corporation to sign a bond, and as a consequence the Pacific Bank was not responsible for a deliar of it. His client claimed to have an interest in the estate, and when the proper time comes will prove it, and then the cousts will have no valid claims and as transitional to the country, and the claim of the coun